

T H E

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XVI.

Quicquid agunt homines—nostris formos libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

VOL. V

S A T U R D A Y, DECEMBER 21. 1791.

LETTERS: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Main Street, where it is printed, at Fifteen shillings per Annum. Advertisements &c. are
carefully received, and Printing in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

Wanted by the subscribers,

BEEF Cattle and Pork, to be re-
ceived on foot; Calf and Mer-
chandise will be given at any of their
stores, either in this place, Danville,
Bard's Town, Louisville, Madison
Courthouse or Limestone.

They have now on hand at their
different stores already men-
tioned, a neat assortment of

GOODS

Well calculated for this coun-
try, which they are determined
to dispose of on the lowest terms
for cash or the articles already
mentioned.

ELLIOT & WILLIAMS.

P. S. They also want a quan-
tity of old and low hams
Lexington, Nov. 19, 1791.

STRAYED from pasture pastures near
Black's Station a Horse, chestnut
brown, whitish face, brandied S. on the
near bridle, abt 2 years old this en-
during spring, whores takes no feed
etc etc and delivers to the subcriber
near Black's Station, shall be hand-
somely rewarded and all reasonable
charges paid by

THOMAS STEELE.

WANTED

An APPRENTICE to the
BAKING
BUSINESS.

A Native lad of about 15 or 16
years of age will be taken an APPRENTICE
to the above business.
JOHN COCK.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in
Mercer County on the waters of
Salt river, near Hovian's Mill, a black
Mare, 3 years old last spring, with a
large blaze in her face and a black
spot over her left eye, both hind feet
white, about 4 feet nine or ten inches
high, trots naturally and brandied on
the off shoulder K. Appraised to £10.
William Steerman.

Dec. 13, 1791.

FOR SALE

For Cash or Cattle

A COMPLEAT sett of Black-
Smiths Tools, together with
Six sets of Nailors tools; For terms
apply to Mr. Zebulon Barton in
Lexington, who is authorized to
dispose of them.

Thomas Sloo.

Dec. 30, 1791.

4 DOLLARS REWARD

FOR apprehending Elijah Wil-
liams, 18 yrs of age, bout
6 feet high, lately in the service of
the United States, by trade a
Stiller, hid on an old great coat
brown straight coat, with metal
buttons one of which on the hip a
final piece broke off, country full-
ed cloth, an old blue jacket Buck-
skin breeches, linen Trouser, blue
Leggins, old shoes no hat, lost his
hair lately by sickness, formerly hved
on French-Broad river.

John Oliver.

WANTED

An APPRENTICE to the COPPER.

SMITH's business.

A active lad of about 14 years
of age, will be taken an APPRENTICE
to the above business.
CHARLES WHITE.

M. R. Edward Bullock has com-
menced Post Riding; He will
leave Lexington and go to Bourbon
Courthouse, on the 1st and 15th of
every Month, at Bonnycastle the
2d, and 16th, at Madison Courthouse
the 3d and 17th, at Lincoln Courthouse
the 4th, and 18th, at Danville
the 5th and 19th, at Harrodsburg the
6th and 20th, at Bard's Town the 7th
and 21st, the 9th and 23d, at Loui-
ville, and from thence up Brashears's
creek to Lexington; but the time
he will be at any particular place
between Louisville and Lexington,
cannot yet be ascertained, but will
be made publick when known. Mr.
Bullock is hereby authorized to re-
ceive any subscription money and
receipt for the same, which shall be
good against

JOHN BRADFORD.

Lexington, Oct. 29, 1791.

ALEXANDER & JAMES

PARKER

Have just received and now opening
a large and general assortment of
dry goods, groceries, hardware and
queens ware, at their stores in Lexington
which they will sell on the
most reasonable terms for cash, pub-
lic securities and hides.

JUST PUBLISHED

And to be sold by

ANDREW BROWN,

And the principal Booksellers in the City
of Philadelphia, price One Dol-
lar and three quarters, the

LAW S

Of The

United States of America;

Collated with, and collated by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a resolve of Congress passed the 18th February, 1791.

With a Copious INDEX.

VOLUME I.

Comprising the Federal Constitu-
tion, the Acts of the Three Sections of
the First Congress, and the Treaties.
To which is added, an APPENDIX,
Containing the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, and sundry Acts of Con-
gress, under the Confederation.

* * This edition of the Laws of the
United States is also to be sold by Messrs.
Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John
Carter, Esq. Providence, Rhode Island;
Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford;
Mr. Robert Hodge, New York;
Mr. Isaac Collins, Trenton; Messrs.
Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Aus-
gustine Davison, Richmond, and Mrs.
W. P. Young, Charleston, South Caro-
lina.

* * The Printers of Newbern in
the United States are requested to in-
clude this advertisement.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Clerks of
Sheriffs within the District of Ken-
tucky, that Mr. Joshua Barbee is au-
thorized to settle with them in my ab-
sence.

THOMAS BARBEE, R. D. K.
Danville, Nov. 24, 1791. (w)

FOR SALE

FOR

CASH

A Likely young negro fellow,
about eighteen years of age
enquire of the master,
Lexington Sept. 27, 1791.

Thomas Johnson.

December 14, 1791.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

May be had at this Office.

WELL Henry Hudibras.
Your foutele rhyme,
In much of breeding,
Will be called a crime,
But I suppose you
Some unword'd lad,
That canot yet
Diftinguifh good from bad,
Who learn'd you to
Nick-name much older men?
O be for shame!
Ruth boy, lay down your pen.
How dices you
The Medlar thus engage?
Did not you know,
Reſpect was due to age?
Such things as this,
Will your good name destroy?
Take better care again.
Be a good boy.
Good manners looks
So pretty in a youth.
Ask men of fense,
They'll tell you this is truth.
If you'll do this,
I freely will you pardon:
Til blacks are freed,
I'll let you tend my garden.
At leſure times,
Then you my thred may reel,
When I shall re-assume
My spinning-wheel.
I'll pay you well.
And teach you how to be
A better man
Than Mr. A. B. C.
Learning and breeding
Both, he boldly claims;
And yet in him,
They ſeem like empty names.
Some men of fense,
His bleding now will ſee,
In the rude language
He gives me
M nature, pride,
And bold impertinence,
Is thred't to me.
When I gave no offence,
But I'll forgive him too,
And when he cool
He'll ſtruly know
All women are not fools,
He thinks I am a man,
I kn'w not why,
If men will bear this,
Surely so may I;
For ſure no man
Of cour-ge or good fense,
Would hide behind
A woman for defence.

THE MEDLAR.

WETHER a difference in opinion on the subject of government, like that in religion be not an advantage to a people I leave to the candid and intelligent to determine. For it is not evident that it has a tendency to eradicate false doctrines and opinions by bringing them to the tribunal of truth and reason.—It is asserted that an upper house in the legislative department and a bill of rights are absolutely incompatible with each other. Or in plain terms that the existence of the one must be the death of the other—According to this assertion then, wherever an upper house exists there can be no bill of rights—They have an upper house in Virginia but they have no bill of rights I ſupp fe: It is the fame caſe in Maryland, Carolina and moſt of the other States. They cannot therefore have a bill of rights! Our ſister States then are all deprived of bills of rights! They have no ſecurity for property life or liberty! Despotism oppression and Servitude universally prevails! Unhappy people! To be thus doubly tormented by having the name of free men when you are at the ſame time slaves! Better would it have

been never to have heard of the name of Liberty, than to have it continually ruling about your ears, and not to enjoy its benefits—The laſt and fifteenth article of the bill of rights in Virginia declares,—“ That religion or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reaſon and con- viction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men are equally intituled to the free exercise of Religion, according to the dictates of conſcience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love, and charity towards each other.”

—But this declaration avails nothing I ſupp fe, as they have a house of Senate in the legislative department! No doubt then but what the writ de harre- tico combarendo is in force in Virginia, and that the good people of that State, are burnt, tortured, fined, and imprisoned for worshipping their GOD in such a manner as is moſt agreeable to the dictates of their conſcience! — The twelfth article of their bill of rights declares, “ That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by despotic government.” — But this likewife availeth as little as the oþer, because the upper house are ſuch great enemies to freedom of ſpeech and ſentiments! By the eighth article jury trials are ſecured, and would be ſecure I ſuppose, were it not for this ex- created upper house! Terrible, formidable, dreadful opprefſive house! You monsters! You traitors! You vipers! You worse than monsters! You traitor-murderers! That you ſhould be both the opprefſors and the opprefſed! That you ſhould enact laws derogatory to the great rights of your people, and that you ſhould afterwards return among the people, and become the opprefſed yourſelves! This is a thing ſo new, and ſo extraordinary in the anna's of mankind that it cauſes me to summon up all the powers of my recollection to find out a precedent—So muſt for Mr. H. S. B. M's refined ſentiments—But ceafe O reader your admiration of this man, for he is not without a parallel—Metaphyficians, refiners and abſtruſt thinkers have flouriſhed before this time—Even the celebrated Locke himſelf was fo bewildered in his ſimplex and complex ideas, that he rendered his writings unintelliſible to nine tenths of his readers—Perhaps I may admire the ingenuity of ſuch men but I can by no means be brought to aſſent to their aſſertions—With all their art and ingenuity they cannot ſhalte my faith—Now I think we plainly perceive the ſlender foundation on which this gentleman builds his arguments—That reaſon, truth and the example of our ſiſter ſtates ſtrongly evince its falſity—And I will maintain that an upper house to far from being inimical

to the unalienable privileges of the people, is on the contrary a great ſupport to them—And that the truth of this poſition may not reſt upon my bare ſay ſo, I will prove it by a fact which not long ſince happened in the ſtate of Virginia—We are all apprized of the opposition on and clamors which was made by a large and respectable body of the people of that ſtate to the new federal conſtitution—And that the chief ground of this opposition was the want of a bill of rights—They were averse to its adoption till ſuch amendments might be procured as would ſecure their dear and ineftable privileges upon a ſafe and unexceptionable foundation—Or in other words upon the foundation of a bill of rights—These good people being the minority could not prevail in their deſigns, and therefore the federal conſtitution was adopted without amendments—

—After the government was put into motion, the members of congres at their firſt ſession willing to conciliate the affections of the people, drew up ſuch articles of amendment as they thought proper and neceſſary, and ſent them forward to the diſtinct ſtate legiſlatures, in order to receive their ratification according to the mode pointed out in the fifth article of the new federal conſtitution—Accordingly when it came under the conſideration of the Virginian legislature, it quickly paſſed the lower house, but when it was ſent up to receive the concur- rence of the Senate, it was as quickly objected to; and they immediately drew up a re- monſtrance to congres acquitting them thereby with the reaſons of their rejections—That unleſt the privileges of the people were ſecured in a more ex- prefs and unequivocal manner, that they would never aſſent to it. They wifhed all ambiguities and implication to be done away as it might raife a ground for future diſſensions quarrels and diſputes. They animadverſed with a particular feruity upon the article that related to Jury trials; the article provided, that in cases both civil and criminal a man ſhould be entituled to a trial by Jurors in the ſtate in which he lived. This they thought no ſecurity at all, and declared that unleſt the old mode of Jury trial from the vicinage or at leaſt from the county was ſecured to them, that they would never aſſent to it. And ſo of other articles which they thought were not explicit enough for a firm establishment of the great rights of mankind. I could adduce other instances of a like ſpirit in the upper house, but it is needless to recount them here. The intention of having two houses is (as I have before obſerved) to attain the great qualities of wi- dom and goodneſſ which no man can deny to be eſſential. To aſſert that there is as much wi- dom in one man as in two, even allowing their opportunities of education and im- provement to be the fame. A distinction degrading and humiliati- ng indeed to a great part of our ſpecies. The only rational motive that the gentleman can have to oppoſe the aoption of two houses, is the prevention of an augmentation of our expences—That to forego the advantage of wi- dom in our legislative councils— I muſt candidly acknowledge that this merits our conſideration.

And it is in a more eſpe- cial manner worthy of my no- tice, as it is a certain fact that my purſe is entirely empty—I with a conſtitution of government to be established we al- litle expence as publick provided the blessings of liberty and the advantage of equal and im- partial laws be attained—To produce these deſirable ends, I think two hoſtes neceſſary—But nevertheless, it is I was obli- ged to forego the advantage of an upper house, what would I do? Would I propoſe that a parcel of committee-men cho- en at random by the people, have the power of a negative upon the proceedings of the a- feſſiblity? No, in what reſpect are theſe committee-men ſuperior to the members of the aſſembly? As they are choſen in the ſame manner and by the ſame elec- tors the choice muſt of con- queſce fall upon men of the ſame deſcription. We thereby increase our expences and at the ſame time loſe the ad- vantage of wi- dom and impa- rial intelligence—But I would offer an exp- dient which has been before propoſed, viz that that the governor, two coun- cillors of ſtate, and a judge from each of the ſix or more courts of Chancery, common law, and admiralty, ſhall be a council, to re- view all bills which ſhall have paſſed the hoſte of Aſſembly in which council the governor when preſent ſhall preſide—Every bill, before it becomes a law, ſhall be preſented to this council, who ſhall have a right to advise its rejeſtion, returning the bill with their advice and reaſons in writing to the hoſte of aſſembly who ſhall proceed to reconſider the bill. But if after such reconſideration two thirds of the hoſte ſhall be of opinion, the bill ſhall paſſe finally, and becomes a law otherwife it ſhall not. This would be no more than a ſet of revoſors who know what they are about: able and impartial revoſors. And you will likewiſe obſerve that I do not invest this council with an absolute nega- tive upon the bill paſſed by the hoſte of aſſembly: for this would be in- feft to blend together the diſ- ſtant departments of government which is always dangerous. Now if we chufe a ſet of revoſors, all which the Gentleman i- ſelf almoſt muſt be done, I ſee how far thort will ſit of me.

existence of two houses; why is the gentleman so much anxious to wisdom? Is it not something to rejoice and destructive? Why has he so much stronger an attachment to folly than to wisdom? Why is he so averse to the giving us sufficient time to deliberate upon such important matters as the laws of the land? Matters which affect the prosperity, the liberty and the lives of thousands? Why does he think that body and participate resolutions are best while engaged in so important a business? I will refer it to every individual's own experience, whether a reconsideration of a subject does not afford him many different lights which he never dreamed of before; why then is he not willing to give us time to consider; but no, he thinks it is as easy a matter to enact a law for the government of a whole community, as it is for a man to devote a regulation for the common government of his family. If he does I am certain he will find himself most grossly mistaken. Is there not more security and safety in two houses than in one? Does not the wise Solomon himself declare, that in a multitude of counselors there is safety.

And will not the most scintillant man acknowledge that five men are more easily corrupted than ten, or fifty than a hundred, and I think too it may with reason be presumed, that an upper house will operate as a kind of barrier to prevent encroachments upon the executive and judiciary; and this upon the principle that one house will more readily combine in illegal or oppressive measures than two. It is my firm belief, that unless a government be founded in the check of self-love, no people's liberties can ever be secure. Where a compact number of men are denoted to the legislature, it necessarily follows, that they must be selected from almost every class of mankind. And the interest of every class of men will be supported as there own self-love will furnish them to destroy themselves. Where is there only a small and insufficient number, the interest of but a small part of the community would be confounded. For as judge Blackstone, in his learned commentaries hath well observed, it is not to be exalted from human nature, that the few should always be attentive to the interests and good of the many.

Mr H. S. B. M. likewise declares that he is afraid to risk the happiness of himself and posterity upon the rotten pillar (as he is pleased to term it) *viva voce* elections. I was exceedingly affrighted at so unoward a declaration—but perhaps he is a Pennsylvanian—if so, I do not so much wonder at it—A predilection for the habits, manners and customs of his native country is a bias so strongly rooted in the name of man, that in spite of his utmost efforts, it is almost impossible for him to get rid of it. I will therefore meet him on this point, and tell him that I am a native of Virginia. This is a point therefore in which both of us are prejudiced and consequently unfit to judge. What better way then is there to obtain an impartial decision on this subject, than by referring to stubborn facts themselves. As soon as the great federal convention at Philadelphia had formed the new federal constitution, they resolved that it should immediately be submitted to a convention of delegates, chosen in each state by the popular thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature for their adoption and ratification. In consequence of this resolution, Pennsylvania was the first state that proceeded upon the business of electing members to the convention for the above-mentioned purpose. But I ask in what manner were they elected? Through the influence of a few turbulent and designing men out of 7000 freemen who had the right of suffrage, but 7000 had an opportunity of giving their voices*

* See the addrs drawn up by a majority of that convention.

This is the state in which they vote by ballot. I defy the gentleman to produce a single instance of such particular election in the state of Virginia.

If the gentlemen is so very desirous of their emancipation, and thinks it wrong to hold them in slavery, let them set the example (as the laws do not prohibit him from it) and then he will satisfy his own conscience. And I am sure he is not answerable for the consciences of the people—Pardon a single extraneous observation. The Gentleman cannot suspect my want of an attachment to a bill of rights, if he will only refer back to some of the former publications in the Kentucky Gazette.

The disinterested CITIZEN.

P. S. As great a friend as Mr. H. S. B. M. appears to be, to the great rights of mankind, yet do his principles thwart and counteract the very very first article of our declaration of rights—his article declares, That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and liberty.—But notwithstanding this noble declaration, he wishes to take away our slaves and to deprive us of the means of acquiring and possessing property.

M R. JOHN CRAIG son of Woodford county, having reported, and the report having been industriously propagated by some of his friends, in a very malicious manner, "That I go to Richmond (Fall 1790) while the Bill for dividing said county was depending in the Senate; intended to prevent its passing; and sent up a letter from his brother Elijah to him (which it is said had some reference to that subject) until after rejection of said Bill in the Senate." This report I contradicted. But as Mr. Craig continues to report it, although it has no foundation in truth; and having procured the following certificates, which will prove that the Bill was rejected before I got to Richmond, and of course, that the report rated by Mr. Craig is false, I sue the liberty of making them public. The suit is from John Marshall of Richmond, who after observing that he had applied to the State Office days.

"I cannot fix the day of your arrival, but this I well recollect we were at dinner when you came, and Col. Brooke the clerk of the Senate dined with me that day. There was some conversation concerning the division of the county (of Woodford) and as well as I remember Col. Brooke informed us of the rejection of the Bill. That day or soon after, I heard you express some satisfaction at not having come down till the Bill was rejected from an idea that its rejection might be ascribed to you. I noticed this bushy moge than I should otherwise have done, because from my father's representation I had in some small degree interested my self in passing the Bill thro the house of Representatives. Col. Brooke probably recollects the circumstances; and if he does can give a more positive certificate than I have done. I can only add that I am sorry to hear such patry falsehoods continue to be told and believed."

J. MARSHALL.

The following is what Col. Brooke says of the matter;

"I well remember being at Mr. John Marshall's the day you came down in the Stage, which was the day the Bill (for the division of Woodford) was rejected; and I firmly be-

lieve I was the first who gave you the information of it; and I am sure if you had any hand in the business it must have been by letter, as I never had seen you till after the Bill had been rejected, which I am certain happened before the arrival of the Stage."

H. BROOKE.

I add nothing, but remain

H. MARSHALL.

PORTLAND, Oct 14.

By the Poly, Captain Hatch, from Salem, we learn that, previous to his sailing, the King of Spain had issued an edict, strictly prohibiting all his subjects from making any inquiries, or having any conversation, respecting the French revolution, or policies of any kind. At the same time requiring, of all his subjects, an oath of allegiance to his ministry, with an order, for those who refused to take the same, immediately to depart the kingdom. In consequence of which, three fourths of the people of Madrid immediately left.

That his Catholic Majesty should require an oath of allegiance, certainly indicates suspicion, that his subjects are not loyal to the present administration of the government of Spain.

LEXINGTON, December 3.

The members elected to represent the following counties in the Convention appointed to form a Constitution are,

Burke County.

John Edwards,
James Garrard,
James Smith,
John McKenney,
and Benjamin Harrison, gent.

Nelson.

William King,
Mathew Walton,
Cuthbert Harrison,
Hobbs,
and Andrew Hines gent.

Madison.

Charles Cavender,
Higginson Grubbs,
Thomas Clay,
Thomas Kennedy
and Joseph Kennedy, gent.

X X X X X

A S the partnership of TEGARDEN & McCULLOUGH is about to be dissolved by mutual consent; and as it will be impossible for them to settle their accounts whilst they have outstanding debts; they therefore request all those indebted to said partnership, to settle their respective balances, on or before the 15th of February next. As compulstary measures would be extremely disagreeable, they flatter themselves with the hope that they will not be necessary. Those who fail to avail themselves of this notice may remember there is no other alternative.

THE FULLING business will be carried on in all its different branches by the subscriber at his

FULLING-MILL

On the middle fork of Elkhorn a-
bout six miles from Lexington.
3 w WILLIAM SCOTT.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Harlan's Mill, in Mercer County, a red and white bull, 2 years old last spring, no mark; Appraised to £110. \$ William Mitchell.

Dec. 15. 1791.

STRAYED from Charles Smith on green creek in July 1790 a foal mare about 11 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, a star and break in her forehead and spot on her nose, long tail her main hangs on the off side, two white streaks on the inside of her near hind foot, a little white about 2 inches above the hoof, ears and paces, several saddle sores, banded on each shoulder 1T in a piece, was forward with colt.

Also strayed from the subscriber's plantation in February 1790 a foal mare yearling, a large star in her forehead joined to a white nose from one nostril to the other, the upper lip white, a black spot by the off nostril, about the size of a pinto, branded on each shoulder G C. Five Dollars reward will be given for delivering the said stray, or giving such intelligence as they may be given.

In March 1790 brought in from the wilderness off racoon creek a bay horse 12 or 15 years old, some faint saddle sores, mane hangs on both sides, switch tail, branded on the near buttock CF and put to the continental service for a pack horse; the owner may have no valuation by proving his property GREEN CLAY

Sept. 2 1791. || TW

WHEREAS a certain Thomas Evans and Linneel Harvey gave their Bonds jointly to Andrew Williams, of Lincoln County, one for the sum of eighteen pounds fifteen shillings, payable the 25th of December 1791; Also another of the same sum, due the 25th day of December 1792: I do forewarn all persons from taking any affliction of either of them, as I do not intend to pay them for certain reasons. These same bonds is now in the hands of Joseph Rutherford Jun.

LEMUEL HARVEY.

TO BE LET.

FOR The term of one year, or more, five acres of cleared land, with convenient buildings, orchards and meadows, for terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises five miles west of Lexington.

ANDREW STEELE.

ALL persons are hereby fore-warned at their peril, not to hunt, shoot, cut or defreye Timber, or to trespass in any respect whatever on the tract of Land purchased of Jhn. Tanner wherein the subscriber now lives and the several tracts adjoining; the lands being patented.

GREEN CLAY.

Oct. 1, 1791. || LM

WHEREAS a certain James Edwards has obtained from the inspectors of Curd's Warehouse on Dicks river, a note for a hogshead of Tobacco, inspected April 10th 1790, for Anthony Pevitt No 109, gross 1200, tare 166, or 1043, also an order for one oar of hoghead inspected March 2d 1790 in the name of William Kinton No. 165 gross 1311 tare 112, or 119. Now as the above described tobacco is my property, and as the said James Edwards fraudulently obtained the note and order above described, I forewarn all persons from purchasing either from him Edwards, or his Agents.—I have stopped the Tobacco in the hands of the inspectors.

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
Dec. 28, 1791. || 2W

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

JOHN DUNCAN

Has just received at his Store in Lex-

ington,

The following Catalogue of

The figure of LIBERTY.

HER Zone unbound,
Her tresses unconfin'd,
Spoke undefining
Negligence of mind,
True RAPTURE's negligence
As on the came,
Her cheek, was glory,
And her eye was flame :
Her floating robes,
Light am'rous gales receive,
Her modest breast
Ten thousand virtues heave :
Shield, had the none ;
But HONOR, and her Sword
Was TRUTH—and Angels,
As she smil'd ador'd.

ANNECDOOTE

A BOUT a half century ago, when it was more a custom to drink ale at Oxford than it is at present, a humorist fellow of punning memory, established an ale-house near the pounds, and wrote over his door Ale sold by the pound. As his ale was as good as his jokes, the Oxonians referred to his house in great numbers, and sometimes staid there beyond the college hours. This was made a matter of complaint to the Vice-Chancellor, who was desired to take away his license by one of the protectors of the university. Boniface was summoned to attend, and when he came into the Vice-Chancellor's presence, he began to hawk up first about the room; this the Vice-Chancellor observed, and asked him what he meant by it? Please your worship said he, I came here partly to clear myself. The Vice-Chancellor, imagining he actually weighed his ale, and sold it in that manner, before referred to him, they tell me that you did die by the pound, is that true? No, and please your worship, replied the wit. How do you then, said the Chancellor? Very well, I thank you sir, replied he; how do you do? The Chancellor laughed, and said, get away for a rascal, I'll say no more to you, the fellow departed, and crossing the quadrangle, met the professor who laid the information. Sir, said he, the Vice-Chancellor wants to speak with you, and returned with him. Here, sir, said he to his wife, said the Chancellor? By your favor, said he, you sent me for a rascal, and I've brought you the greatest I know of.

LOST

ON The 14th I lost on the Road between Lexington and Boons Station; a number of papers, via. A Bill from John Jones to James Gray for 350 pounds of Tobacco, affigned to me by the said Gray —

A note from William Griffy for £5, and perhaps some odd shillings.

A note from William Hunter for £18.

A Receipt from Du can and Lemon for £6 by my hands from Thomas Brook

And several other papers which at present I cannot remember.

The above papers can be of use to me but the owner, as care has been taken to pay payment. A handsome reward will be given to any person who will deliver them to the subscriber, near Boons Station, or to the Post office hereof.

ADAM WINN.

Dec. 1791. (3w)

FOR SALE

A two-story framed house in a convenient part of the Town for business. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

ARCHIBALD BROWN,

L. i gton Dec. 22, 1791.

BOOKS,

2 VIZ.

RUDIMAN'S Rudiments,
Whitehall's Grammar,
Philadephia Latin ditto,
Europus,
Salust,
Clark's Ovid,
Davidson's Virgil,
Watson's Horace,
Cicero's Orations,
Murphy's Lucan,
Xenophon,
Homer,
Ennius,
Selecta Profosae,
Selecta Verri,
Ovid's Epistles,
Metamorphosis,
Virgil,
Horace,
Corderie,
Clark's do.
Fables,
Ainsworth's English and Latin

Dictionary,
Young's ditto.
Blair's Lectures,
Guthrie's Geography,
Moore's Navigation,
Gibson's Surveying,
Ferguson's Astronomy,
Nicholson's Philosophy,
Watt's Logics,
Blackstone's Commentaries,
Sheridan's Scott's and Percy's Dictionary,
Willison's Sacramental Meditation,
Arminian Magazine,
Fletcher's works,
Forms of discipline,
Watts's Psalms and Hymns,
Wells's Hymns,
Prayer Books,
Preacher's lives,
Death of Wells,
Bibles with Psalms,
Oxford pocket ditto,
Testaments,
Webster's and Dilworth's Spelling Books,

Fisher's Arithmetic,
Dilworth's Assistant,
Columbian Magazine,
Buchan's Domestic Medicine,
Vicar of Wakefield,
History of America,
Death of Abel,
Economy of Human Life,
History of Pamela,
Travels of true Godliness,
Fine and coarse writing paper and
Paste-Board,
Japaned Ink-stands,
Sealing-wax and wafers,
Slates and pencils.

ALSO

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORT-

MENT OF

D R Y

GOODS

And GROCERIES,
Most suitable to the present season and
most numerous to import,

Which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, Public securities, Furs, Bear skins and rye.—He returns his thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom and hopes to merit a continuance—it shall ever be his study to please.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Steel's Fair, a bundle steer about 3 or 4 years old, with a crop and 2 under keels in the right ear, and crop and under keel in the left, appraised to £ 3.

Joel Collins.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county, on the Kentucky road, a red cow, with a star in her forehead and white flanks, with a crop and slit in the right ear and a crop or swallow fork in the left, about 12 or 15 years old, had on a large bell; Appraised to £ 2. 10.

Also 2 steers about 2 years old, last spring, one a black with a short tail, the other a white, with a number of red spots on his neck and sides, both marked with 2 under keels and 2 crops, the black appraised to £ 1. 10, and the white to £ 2.

William Steele.
Oct. 4, 1791. 16d.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber near Caves Mill, a lean horse, 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, has the pollmark a star in his forehead unbrand perceptible, 100% naturally; Appraised to £ 1. 10.

BFNTAMIN GARNET.
October. 10th 1791.

TAKEN Up by the subscriber, at the foot of the Dry Ridge, between Craft's Mill and the mouth of Licking River; a pie-bald boy and white horse, about thirteen hands high, supposed to be nine or ten years old, no brand or ear mark, the owner is desired to apply to Alexander Mahon on Scott's Road about one mile and a half of Lexington.

JAMES HERREN.
Dec. 17th 1791.

THE Subscriber living in Woodford County, wants a labouring man to live with him the ensuing year in the character of Overseer, one with a small family would be preferred.

H. MARSHALL.
Dec. 12th 1791.

I HAVE a large quantity of wool, silk, and merchandise household utensils and implements of husbandry, all new and of the first quality, together with some real cows and calves, which I will dispose of in exchange for a tract of five or six hundred acres of land in the neighborhood of Lexington, Bourbon court house, or the town of W. Clinton — Should I not be able to effect an exchange to my mind before the February Court for Fayette County, then the said merchandise and other articles will be exposed for sale in the Town of Lexington by publick Vandue.

CHARLES VANCOURVER.
Washington, Dec. 13th 1791.

STOLEN From the subscriber, living near French Lick Cumberland, a bright bay mare, five or six years old, nearly fifteen hands high with a star in her forehead and a slit over her left eye, and to appearance cannot see, but can see; her right shoulder somewhat shrunk, occasioned by the kick of a horse; also a yellow bay yearling mare colt, with a star in her forehead and has been burnt between the forelegs, and on the knee, the scars to be seen, and the hair about them is black. A reward of twenty five dollars will be given to any person that will bring the above mentioned creatures to me, or in proportion for either of them; also a further reward of Twenty five Dollars more will be given to the thief or thieves, so as he or they may be brought to Justice, the above reward will be paid in good trade by me.

BFNTAMIN JOSTLING.
Nov. 25th 1791. (2d 1w)

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A QUANTITY of LAND OR
TREASURY WARRANTS.

By DANIEL WEISIGER;

Who has just received an assortment of

DRY-GOODS

Suitable to the Season.

Lexington, Dec. 4, 1791.

Two Dollars Reward

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, the 29th of November, a bay mare, about 14 hands high & 4 year old, next spring, three feet perfectly white, a star in her forehead, two ears and canters nearly, no brand; whoever finds her and sends her back to the subscriber, full reward.

Peter Higbee

December 3d 1791. (2w)

Territory of the United States of America South of the river Ohio. Washington district

August term, 1791.

John Williams, of Gauley county, James Hogg, Orange county, Gentlemen. Thomas Hart, — county, in the state of Maryland, merchant, and David Hart, of Caldwell county, gentlemen, complainants,

vs

The heirs and devisees of Richard Hedges, deceased at Granville county, deceased, of Nathaniel Hart of — county in Virginia, gentleman, deceased, of William Johnson, late of Orange county, merchant, deceased, of John Luttrell, of Chatham county, gentleman, deceased, and Leoard Bullock, defendant.

In EQUITY.

SOME of the heirs and devisees having failed to enter their appearance according to the satisfaction of the court that they reside out of the limits of this territory—on motion of the complainants it is ordered, that unless the said heirs and devisees shall appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the complainants, that then it shall be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith entered in the Gazette of this territory, in the Kentucky and Cape Fear Gazettes, and in the newspaper regularly published in Hagerstown, for three weeks successively, and at the door of the court house in the town of Jonesborough.

Acres Test
ANDREW RUSSELL, C.
& ME.

ALL KINDS OF

BLANK BOOKS

Made and ruled to any pattern either for Merchants or others.

ALSO

Old books new bound at this office.—As I have just employed a journeyman Book-binder, the binders will be carried on in future with dispatch—We are at leisure at present, having finished all the work on hand,